

We have customers who at times purchase properly secured first mortgage notes on real estate. We will be glad to have such papers offered to us.

## Traders National Bank

John H. Frye, Pres. Resources, \$850,000.00.  
Depository for the United States and for the State of Alabama.  
3rd Ave. & 20th St. Birmingham, Ala.

## WARREN WAS AMERICA'S EARLIEST ANARCHIST

Man Who Invented Cylinder Printing Press Was Father of Cult of Peaceful and Philosophical Anarchism. Reminiscences of Celebrated "Equity" Stores and Communities.

Boston, June 14.—(Special.)—Who the anarchists are has become pretty well known in the past few weeks. Uncle Sam has been busy discovering some of those whose disposition is most violent. Most Americans have undoubtedly approved his activity against the Reds.

Just what anarchism is, though, is still unappreciated by 99 people out of 100. That is to say, philosophical anarchism, although it has existed as a philosophy of life for countless centuries and under its present specific name for a good many years, is not popularly understood. Most people think of it as having some connection with inflammatory oratory and bomb throwing. They don't associate it with such men as Tolstoy, Ibsen, Walt Whitman, William Lloyd Garrison and many others who have not been wild-eyed fanatics, but who have believed so thoroughly in the freedom of the individual that they have stood opposed to what is called "coercive authority." Such men believe that in power there is a quality which leads to its abuse and that the ideal condition is one in which enlightened selfishness and intelligence make each individual a law to himself.

It is the fashion to speak of anarchism as a foreign and un-American product. Very few people seem to be aware that the founder of the cult of philosophical anarchism was an American, a member of one of the most famous families of Massachusetts, a man of strictly moral and helpful life, and a mechanical genius to whom we owe, among other inventions, that of the cylinder press, which throws hundreds of newspapers in less time than it took the old flat press to print ten. This very able American, Josiah Warren, born in Boston in 1798, and resident during a considerable part of his career in and near Cincinnati, has had very little attention in the books on American history, and it is only very recently that a little biography, written by William Ballie, a Boston manufacturer, who is especially interested in the doctrines of philosophical anarchism, has thrown much new light on a most remarkable character of the nineteenth century, one whose theories and observations had a large influence upon such English leaders as Robert Dale Owen, John Stuart Mill and Herbert Spencer.

Personally, Josiah Warren was, of course, a very different kind of anarchist from the fierce reds of France, the story of whose strained relations with the police has lately been described graphically by Alvan F. Sanborn in his "Paris and the Social Revolution," the best book ever written on the subject of the foreign brands of anarchism against which President Roosevelt's activities have been directed. Warren, who was a versatile Yankee, individualist of the same stock as the hero of Bunker Hill battle, was a man whom no one would have wanted to deport, even if there had been an anti-anarchist agitation in his day. He simply carried to its logical conclusion the belief of Thomas Jefferson and the anti-federalists leaders of our early history to the effect that that government is best which governs least. His favorite doctrine was that "Every one should be free to dispose of his person, his time, his property and his reputation as he pleases, but always at his own cost." He claimed that "man seeks freedom as the magnet seeks the pole or water its level, and society can have no peace until every member is really free." Mr. Ballie's investigations, recalling very interesting incidents in the history of what was then the far west, show that although Josiah Warren was not by nature a great organizer, his undertakings were much more successful than the socialistic and communistic ventures which were popular back in the nineteenth century and which without exception failed because they did not take into account the differences which nature has established among individuals.

In Cincinnati, where Mr. Warren got his start in life as a manufacturer of lamps, he opened on May 18, 1827, the first "equity store," designed to illustrate what he called the "cost principle." This was known as the "Time Store" because of a peculiar and original method

adopted to fix and regulate the amount of the merchant's compensation. All goods had a certain price which was fixed by their cost in money, together with a fair loading charge to cover the running expenses of the store and then a charge was also made for as much of the merchant's time as was consumed in making the purchase. Incidents were not unknown of economical persons grubbing for goods from the counter and getting off with only 1 cent's worth of the merchant's time. In payment for the time service the customer ordinarily gave his labor note, something after this form: "Due to Josiah Warren on demand 30 minutes in carpenter work, John Smith." After Mr. Smith had accumulated notes representing, say, half a day's work he would be engaged by Mr. Warren to make needed repairs at the store or in his house. Profit in the ordinary sense of the word was eliminated, and yet there was abundant incentive to the merchant to exert himself to increase his business.

The equity store was successful, was imitated elsewhere, and many of the principles laid down by Mr. Warren have been put into practice by the great department stores of today. On account, however, of his personal feeling against land speculation and because the store was located on land which he had leased from Nicholas Longworth for 99 years, and which was likely to make him a rich man without his giving an equivalent service to the community, the enterprise was given up.

Later, in the midst of various activities as a manufacturer and inventor Mr. Warren was concerned in the establishment of several "equity communities," the most famous of which was that at Brentwood, Long Island, where a little group of individuals settled on a desolate tract of land covered with scrub-oak, and built a village which gives equal rights to all in a considerable degree of prosperity. The original pioneers were hardy people who believed thoroughly in Mr. Warren's idea of self help and individual initiative and who in a surprisingly short time provided themselves with homes and some of the comforts of life. Later as a result of sensational publicity given to the enterprise by the New York papers, the colony found itself almost overwhelmed with cranks, ignorant of the ideas on which the village was founded. True, however, to the principle of philosophical anarchism which gives equal rights to all in natural opportunities the pioneers refrained from taking any steps toward excluding the newcomers, so long as they did not invade the rights of others.

The invaders unquestionably, however, hurt the cause of the individualists. As Mr. Warren himself wrote: "One man began to advocate plurality of wives and another a paper to support his views; another believed clothing to be a superfluity, and not only attempted to practice his Adamic theories in person, but inflicted his view on others and accused the proprietor with an ungainly form display." Still another young woman had the diet mania so severely that after living upon beans without salt until reduced to a skeleton she died within a year."

The burdens which the real settlers at Brentwood had to bear on account of these unbalanced persons were very real, but because they respected the rights of others and accepted the principle of doing the silliest things, knowing that the principle and the principle which allows such things to be done at each one's own cost, would work the surest cure, they never interfered with one another.

The financial depression of 1857 bankrupted the paper box manufactory which one member had established at Brentwood as a means of providing work for others and making a living for himself. After that industrial conditions caused many of the pioneers and most of the cranks to leave, although the cooperative tendencies of the little community and the pleasant features of Brentwood have lasted down to this time, two or three of the original pioneers still surviving.

Mr. Warren himself, although greatly interested in theories of individual initiative and although very practical and competent so far as his own work was concerned, had the weakness of his qualities in that he lacked the gift of leadership. This lack, together with the difficulty of co-ordinating the activities of a small community with a different world run on extremely different principles, is held by Mr. Ballie to account for the circumstance that while his equity villages never failed dismally as communistic and socialistic attempts have failed, none of them provided an unequalled success. His invention of the cylinder printing press in the years 1820 to 1832 was his most monumental achievement. Improved methods of stereotyping also resulted from a great deal of his attention about 1840 to 1845, and the processes which he invented are now in use in the finer classes of stereotype work. He died at Princeton, Mass., in 1874.

The conceptions which now go under the name of "philosophical anarchism" spread from Mr. Warren's few public addresses and scattered writings to England and other countries, where the American idea of accomplishing results through individual effort and voluntary association instead of by governmental fiat appealed strongly to advanced and original thinkers. In a letter written toward the end of his life, Mr. Warren summed up his philosophy of society in the following statement: "Almost with fear and trembling I ventured years ago to offer one, on condition that I should preserve my freedom to change it whenever 'increasing knowledge' should show its defects; and I gave the 'sovereignty of every individual over his or her person, time, property and responsibilities' and here I am, dead, reputation." That is the kind of anarchism which first grew up on American soil.

## INSTRUCTIONS TO SCHOOL BOARDS

Superintendent Gunnels Sends a Letter to Voters

### MUST ELECT GOOD MEN

Importance of Educational Work is Emphasized and Voters are Urged to Place Competent Men in Charge of Affairs.

Montgomery, June 14.—(Special.)—Recognizing the importance of getting the best men possible for school boards in the several counties, Superintendent of Education H. C. Gunnels is sending out a letter to the voters urging them to exercise the greatest caution in selecting trustees and members of the boards. By recent acts these have extended control over the schools and do pretty much as they see fit in the management. Trustees are elected on July 4, of this year; these in 10 days choose chairmen, which, at a meeting at the county seat on August 8 must choose the county boards.

The letter follows: To the People of Alabama. I wish to remind the people of the state that the new county boards of education will be elected in the various counties of the state on the second Saturday in August (August 8), for a term of four years.

These county boards have entire control of the public schools within their respective counties and have authority to make rules and regulations for the government of the county schools and the right in the name of the county to acquire, purchase, lease, receive, hold, transmit, and convey the title to real and personal property for school purposes. They also have the power to fix the length of the school term and apportion the public funds to the various districts of the state in accordance with section 256 of the constitution and section 1765 of the code.

While the district trustees have the right to nominate teachers, all public school teachers must be elected by the county board of education and contracts must be made with the county board of education.

In accordance with section 1863 of the code the county high schools of Alabama are controlled and governed by the high school commission in connection with the county boards of education of the several counties of the state.

You will thus see the importance of giving most careful consideration to the selection of competent men to serve on the county board of education.

The county superintendent of education is ex-officio a member of the county board and under the law is the executive officer of the board.

These county boards are indirectly elected by the qualified electors of the various counties of the state as follows: On the first Saturday in July, 1908, (July 4), the qualified electors of every public school district must meet at the district school house, or some other place previously designated by the county superintendent of education, and shall elect from among the free holders and house holders, who can read and write, three district trustees who must reside in the district in which they are elected. Within 10 days after their election these trustees must meet and organize by electing one of their number chairman and another secretary. The chairman of the board of district trustees will meet in the court house of their respective counties on the second Saturday in August, 1908 (August 8), and elect four members of the county board of education, who with the county superintendent (making five in all) will serve as the county board of education for the next four years.

## BRUTAL ASSAULT MADE BY NEGRO

Mobile, June 14.—A special to the Register from Gulfport says that a negro went into the home of Mrs. Sprinkles on Saturday and immediately demanded of her something to eat. He slapped her face, knocking her across the stove, inflicting painful burns. The negro escaped. This afternoon the police, after a long and hard chase, arrested a negro believed to be the man. He is now in jail here, but has not yet been identified.

## PRESSMEN CONVENTION IS READY FOR WORK IN MOBILE

Mobile, June 14.—With the arrival of the early train tonight a total of 300 delegates, ex-delegates and visitors are in Mobile to attend the 20th annual convention of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union all this week. An informal reception was held tonight at Central Trades' Council hall. Tomorrow will be devoted to addresses of welcome and responses at the Mobile theatre.

The principal feature of the convention promises to be a discussion as to whether endeavors will be further prosecuted to secure an eight-hour day, it being announced that only 25 cities in the country the fight is being kept up against granting the eight-hour day. Atlantic City, N. J., is already making a hard fight for the next convention.

**The Harmless Candidates.** From the Atlanta Constitution. A Georgia farmer posted this sign on his front gate:

"Candidates will pass on. No time to talk to 'em."

One morning his little boy shouted from the garden walk: "There's one of 'em come candidates here, an' he says he'll come in anyhow!" The old man looked toward the gate and said:

"Let him in. There's no harm in him. I know him. He's been runnin' ever since the war—jest to be a-runnin'. It runs in his blood an' he can't help it!"

## BOOK CONTRACT SOON TO BE MADE

Text Book Commission Is Busy Examining Bids

### AGENTS ON ANXIOUS SEAT

About Two Weeks Will Be Necessary To Decide On Contracts—Supreme Court Decision Held Up For Appellate.

Montgomery, June 14.—(Special.)—Contracts for more than \$1,000,000 worth of books for use in the Alabama schools will have been decided upon and let when the state text book commission which went into session at noon yesterday has completed its work. This should be in about two weeks. On the anxious seat are nearly 100 agents, who represent over 20 publishing houses, located for the most part in New York, Boston and Chicago.

The estimate of the value of the contracts runs over \$1,000,000. There are 300,000 school children in the state, but not more than half will be in the public schools, so that it is estimated that with the use of second-hand books and swapping the sales will not run to more than the aggregate amount mentioned in the five years to be covered. Each child is supposed to use on an average of six books, at a level cost of 30 cents. From this the calculation can be made.

It is thought that outside of one or two books, there will be much of a disposition not to change. Putting in entirely new books makes more cost to the parents, so that it will be tried in every way possible to prevent this, it is thought. It is said that there will be as many as two changes, and possibly more. Civil government and drawing have recently been added to the list to be bought, or authorized at this time.

When the commission assembled the bids which had been filed were turned over to the body, which is holding secret sessions in the senate chamber. They will be assembled and tabulated and the agents given a chance to be heard. Very likely the sittings will be confined to morning sessions, that being the determination at the present. Gov. B. B. Comer, ex-officio chairman, and Superintendent of Education H. C. Gunnels, ex-officio secretary, are sitting and will all the time.

Outside of these the commission is made up as follows, representing the congressional districts: J. P. Selma, S. S. Murphy, Mobile; J. P. Selma, Troy; S. V. Brown, Dothan; D. M. Calhoun, Selma; J. F. Neff, Lafayette; G. W. Brock, Livingston; J. B. Hobdy, Albertville; H. L. Lile, Falkville and C. B. Glenn, Birmingham.

### Peculiar Situation.

Because of a misunderstanding between the attorneys and a judge of the criminal court of Birmingham, the appeal of Andrew Gray, sentenced for embezzlement in that city, was not properly presented. The judge intended to grant a new trial but did not note it on the docket; the lawyer let the time of making up the bill of exceptions go by, thinking that there would be a new trial, and the transcript came to the supreme court without a bill of exceptions.

The supreme court affirmed the case, as no question was raised. However, Attorney General Garber, having been advised of the situation, had the judgment of affirmance set aside and the case put back where it was on the docket. It is now up to the Birmingham end to provide a way to let the accused have his show at a new hearing. Just how this is to be done must be worked out with the lawyer, the judge and the solicitor.

### Mayfield's Expenses.

The expenses of James J. Mayfield, successful candidate in the last primary for supreme court judge, are given as \$2,075.41. It is made up of postage, help, committee assessment, press notices, travel and incidentals.

### Court House Question.

Another petition from the voters of Lamar county to move the court house from Vernon to Sulligent has been filed with the governor. Appearing for Vernon were R. L. Bradley and J. C. Molner; for Sulligent, J. S. Stone, W. G. Priddy and A. U. Hollis.

### Enterprise School.

Though the town of Enterprise has secured the high school, a delegation was here today to see the members of the commission with regard to the buildings to be erected. The delegation was made up of Mayor J. M. Loflin, Rev. J. L. Mangum, R. C. Conner and J. P. Rawls.

### Fairhope a Town.

The single tax town of Fairhope, in Baldwin county, has been incorporated under the laws of the state. H. S. Greene has been elected mayor, with the following as councilmen: C. L. Coleman, J. M. Lawrence, N. Mersohn, C. E. Nichols and J. M. Plicher.

### Expense Accounts.

S. H. Dent, who was nominated for delegate to the national democratic convention in the recent primary, spent \$50. J. H. Edmundson spent \$12 to be nominated an elector in the Fourth district.

### Great Reunion.

Secretary of State Frank N. Julian says the reunion at Birmingham was a great success. "The city took good care of the crowds, there was a minimum of accidents and general attention to the care of the needy," he said, when asked about the trip. "So far as I could hear," said Mr. Julian, "everything was pleasing to the old veterans. They and the sons feel that there is great credit due Birmingham for the whole session," concluded Mr. Julian.

### Caldwell Paroled.

Governor Comer has paroled Dave Caldwell, convicted in Randolph county and sent up for four years for miscegenation. He had served 27 months. His conduct has been good, many citizens and the pardon board asked that he be given his liberty. He is allowed out on good behavior.

**If You Get Thirsty Today** Ask the soda fountain boy for PEP-TO-LAC. It looks good—tastes good—is good. Contains no "dope" or heart-stimulant. 5 cents.

**Ads illustrated with good cuts are trade winners—The Gawk makes good cuts.**

**A full supply of horses and mules now on sale at the Terminal Stock Yards, Second Avenue and 27th St. Haynes-Donahoo Horse & Mule Co.**

## STRONG MOVEMENT FOR BETTER ROADS

Lincoln County, Miss., Is Doing Good Work

### MANY COUNTIES IN LINE

Roadbuilding Machinery Is In Big Demand In Many Parts of the State. Ginseng Culture Is Profitable In Mississippi.

Jackson, Miss., June 14.—(Special.)—To revive and stimulate interest in public road building is a duty that is pleasantly undertaken by the average newspaper in Mississippi, and during the past few years a great deal of progress has been made in this direction. The goal is to be better highways, of course, and some of the counties have saddled upon themselves very heavy expense in order to attain the end desired.

Not long since the Brookhaven Leader printed a photograph of an ox wagon on which was a load of school boys and girls, 100 in number, and who had travelled over Lincoln county roads some 12 or 15 miles to attend the field day exercises. No such load could have been pulled over any other country road in the state, perhaps, and that Lincoln county roads will stand such experiments is due to the fact that Lincoln was the first county in the state to adopt the contract system of working the public roads, and has been working them that way 10 or 12 years.

Several other counties have fallen in line, and are now doing what Lincoln did 10 years ago, but already better roads are boasted in many sections of the state. The manufacturers of road building machinery are doing a good business in the state for the first time in their lives, and the chances are that the road building industry is yet in its infancy here. However, it is believed it has come to stay, and that in a few more years Lincoln will not be able to boast of being the only county in the state where a wagon loaded with 100 boys and girls can be safely hauled.

A. C. Goff of Youngtown, Warren county, writes a letter in which he tells of the possibilities of ginseng culture in this state, and which proves that there is "millions in it," if properly managed. On one-third of an acre Mr. Goff has sold \$300 worth of roots. \$360 worth of seed and planted 160,000 seed himself. He has sold plants to the value of \$1,557. However, he states that it takes five or six years to get the crop to that point where it will mature the roots so as to bring the highest market price, which is \$5 to \$10 per pound.

The state board of examiners have been busy the past several days on the examination papers submitted by scores of young men and women who desire to secure license to teach schools, and all of them, with but few exceptions, demanding first-grade certificates.

The board has examined the papers of 63 who come up from Hattiesburg examinations, and of whom some 10 or 12 failed to pass. There were 81 applicants from the examinations conducted at Blue Mountain, and of whom about 25 per cent failed.

There was 42 from the Pontotoc examinations, and of these nearly one-half failed to make the required marks. From the examinations at the I. F. and C. came 22 applicants, of whom 25 per cent failed to pass.

It often happens that these applicants for license to teach come from poor girls who write long and piteous letters to the state board, and it is a trying ordeal when one of them who is known to need the work is forced to be turned down because not competent to teach, but the examiners are conscientious men, and do their duty, heaving to the line regardless of where the chips may fall.

## TWO BOYS HELD ON LARCENY CHARGE

BIRMINGHAM POLICE WILL BRING THEM FROM MERIDIAN—NEGRO WOMAN RECEIVES SMALL COFFIN AS A WARNING.

Meridian, Miss., June 14.—(Special.)—Eugene Gorman, aged 20, and J. E. Fried, aged 18, well dressed white boys claiming New Orleans as their home, are in the city jail, having been arrested aboard an Alabama Great Southern train this morning on charges of grand larceny preferred by the police of Birmingham. The two boys are said to have committed the crimes for which they were arrested at Birmingham during the recent Confederate reunion. They are both apparently of good families. The Birmingham officials will arrive for the prisoners tonight.

This morning an aged negro woman, Lucy Lena, residing in a respectable neighborhood of white people, corner of Thirty-sixth avenue and Seventh street, found a miniature coffin on her front gallery. The coffin was painted black and had these words painted on the lid:

"Dead nigger; you next." The coffin was empty. The old woman is almost frightened to death and has appealed to the police for protection against unknown enemies.

Meridian and vicinity was visited at an early hour this morning by one of the heaviest rain and wind storms of the year. Many shade trees, awnings, outhouses and fences were blown down, while the streets were flooded with water.

Considerable damage is thought to have been done to crops surrounding the city.

**Cruiser Colorado All O. K.** Port Townsend, Wash., June 14.—In a message to the Post-Intelligencer, Captain Underwood of the United States cruiser Colorado said that the cruiser was delayed off Dungeness spit by fog and is anchored in 22 fathoms of water. He reports that the vessel had an extremely hard trip north from California, but that she is not aground.

# "HOME RUN" CIGARETTES

## 20 FOR 5¢

W. R. IRBY BRANCH OF THE AMERICAN TOBACCO CO



## Drs. DOZIER & DOZIER SPECIALISTS

We are graduates of the best regular Medical Colleges and Post Graduate Schools of Medical Science. We have the best aggregation of Medico-Surgical and Electro-Therapeutic and Photo-Therapeutic appliances of any institution in the South, a larger and better stock of medicine, medicated bath cabinets, Urinary trouble in a reasonable time or make no charge whatever for either professional services or medicines furnished.

**ALL CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES** of the Nose, Throat, Lungs, Heart, Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Bladder and Reproductive Organs, Affections of the Skin, Specific Blood Poison and all Genito-Urinary troubles of every nature both chronic and acute are successfully treated by us and we will give a written guarantee to cure any case of Genito-Urinary trouble in a reasonable time or make no charge whatever for either professional services or medicines furnished.

**DISEASES OF WOMEN** Whether congenital or acquired which affects their blood and debilitates their nerves, drains their strength and weakens their constitution may consult us to make their condition known to us and receive our opinion and terms of treatment and be thus enabled to obtain a cure in many instances at home without the expense of coming to this city.

**SPECIAL DISEASES OF MEN** We have had wonderful success in the treatment of diseases peculiar to women and advise every woman who is afflicted with any form of Chronic Diseases or disorder to consult us and be examined free of charge. By so doing hundreds of women may be saved the danger and expense of undergoing a surgical operation.

**TREATMENT BY MAIL** Those who for any reason are unable to visit us in person may write and obtain without cost a Symptom blank or Question List which will enable them to make their condition known to us and receive our opinion and terms of treatment and be thus enabled to obtain a cure in many instances at home without the expense of coming to this city.

All consultation and examination is free. Office hours week days: 8 a.m. till 6 p.m.; Sundays: 8 a.m. till 1 p.m.

**INDOORMENT OF THE PRESS** The Birmingham News, this firm (Drs. Dozier & Dozier) has been doing business in Birmingham continuously for a number of years and they have yet to be accused of having dealt unfairly with a patient in any way whatsoever. They are both gentlemen of the highest type and carry their honor and gentleness into their business.

**Age-Herald:** Drs. Dozier & Dozier's long standing record and approved abilities entitle them to the proud distinction of standing at the head of their profession.

**The Birmingham Ledger:** Drs. Dozier & Dozier are without doubt the best known specialists in the South, and their fame is due entirely to their great skill.

**The Southern Odd Fellow:** We cannot add anything to the reputation Drs. Dozier & Dozier have already acquired.

## DRS. DOZIER & DOZIER

117 1-2 N. 21st Street. Birmingham, Ala

## ANNIVERSARY OF VERY OLD CHURCH

DR. JOHN W. STAGG OF BIRMINGHAM ASSISTS IN CELEBRATION AT HUNTSVILLE OF PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Huntsville, June 14.—(Special.)—The members of the First Presbyterian church of this city are celebrating the 90th anniversary of the organization of their church, which enjoys the distinction of being the oldest Presbyterian church in Alabama. This church was organized June 15, 1818 by the Rev. Gideon Blackburn, a preacher who organized several churches throughout this country.

A complete history of this congregation from the date of organization until the present time was read by S. J. Mayhew, ruling elder, today. Tonight, Rev. John W. Stagg, pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Birmingham, the orator of the occasion, delivered an address on Calvinism.

The anniversary has been made the occasion of a home-coming of old members. A church reception will be held on Monday and Dr. Stagg will deliver another address.

The first meeting of the special board of engineers appointed by Congress to

make a survey of the bed of the Tennessee river at Muscle Shoals, with a view to finding the best places for the location of dams proposed to be erected for the development of the power of the shoals, will be held in Nashville on Tuesday.

Congressman William Richardson, author of the bill in Congress providing for the development of this power, has gone to Nashville to meet with the board. A full report on the project will be made by this board to the next session of Congress.

M. Hammond was seriously shot by Joe Gibson in Dallas village last night, as the result of a quarrel over a debt. Gibson has disappeared, but he has sent word that he will surrender.

Teachers for the white and colored city schools have been elected by the city board of education as follows: White schools, Prof. W. J. Humphrey, assistant principal; Miss Florence Hardie, Mary Slaughter, Mattie Thurston, Hattie Halsey, Julia Barron, Mary Motlow, Annie Merts, Elizabeth Chapman, Mrs. Sallie Dickson, Colored school, H. B. Binford, Jr., principal; Bessie Martin, Clara Fackler, Odell Robinson, Pearl McGill, Mrs. Bessie Leslie, Mrs. S. D. Scruggs, William Riley.

### Revolutionary Leader In Prison.

Lima, Peru, June 14.—Augusto Durand, the leader of the recent unsuccessful revolutionary movement against the Peruvian government, has arrived a prisoner at Iquique. An account of his efforts to circumvent the authorities has been made public. While he was being sought for by the police in the provinces he passed through Lima and embarked on a vessel called Callao. He had no difficulty in concealing his identity.

Both Phones 222

We can say it in a few words: Our work is as good as you can get, here or anywhere else.

EXCELSIOR LAUNDRY

1905-7 SECOND AVENUE



# Colorado Grand Canyon California Santa Fe

A vacation among the Rockies

El Tovar open year-round

Cool Sierras and Seashore

Low rates all summer

Out West you may hunt, camp out, go fishing, bathe in the surf, ride mountain trails or live at gay resort hotels—all so different from back East.

There's Yosemite, too, now reached by rail.

The California Limited and Colorado Flyer—luxurious and speedy Santa Fe trains—offer a cool trip over smooth, dustless tracks, protected by block signals.

Fred Harvey meals.

Our Summer outing books free on request.

J. C. Bartlett, Pass Agent, A. T. & S. F. Ry., St. Louis, Mo.